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The



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BERLIN YIELDS WITH CONDITIONS; ORDERS U-BOATS TO OBEY LAW

FOUR MORE IRISH REBELS ARE EXECUTED IN DUBLIN; 16 ESCAPE DEATH PENALTY

William Pearse, Plunkett, O'Hanrahan and Daly Are Shot—Others Condemned, but Sentences Are Commuted to Penal Servitude.

LONDON, May 5.—Despatches from Dublin state that four leaders of the Irish rebellion were condemned to death and shot there yesterday morning. Sixteen others, condemned to death by court martial, escaped with prison sentences through the interference of the general commanding the military forces. Following is the text of the official communication issued by the military authorities in Dublin yesterday and forwarded to London to-day:

"Four prisoners, Joseph Plunkett, Edward Daly, Michael O'Hanrahan and William Pearse, were sentenced to death and shot this morning, after the sentence had been confirmed by the General Commander-in-Chief.

"Fifteen others sentenced to death were commuted to ten years penal servitude. They were Thomas Bewan, Thomas Walsh, Finian L. McNulty, Michael Mervyn, Dennis O'Callaghan, P. E. Sweeney, Patrick McNeary, Peter Clancy, William Tolin, George Irvine, John Doherty, J. J. Walsh, James McLinn, J. J. Reid and John Williams.

"Another prisoner, John McGarry, was commuted from death to eight years.

"Two others, Francis Fahy and Richard Davys, were sentenced to ten years."

Including the four shot in Dublin yesterday seven of the leaders of the Irish revolt have been executed. Patrick H. Pearse, the President of the provisional government; Thomas J. Clark, the general commanding the provisional army; and Thomas MacDonagh, were shot in the Tower of London Wednesday morning.

The document proclaiming an Irish republic, issued at the outbreak of the rebellion, bore seven signatures and four of the signers have been shot. Patrick Pearse, Clark, MacDonagh and Joseph Plunkett. The others, James Connolly, reported wounded in Dublin; S. MacDiarmid, who is a cripple and in feeble health, and E. Ceant have probably been sentenced to penal servitude.

Joseph Plunkett was a member of the Catholic branch of the famous Plunkett family. William Pearse, a sculptor, was a brother of Patrick H. Pearse and was a tutor in the private school conducted by the latter. The names of William Daly and Michael O'Hanrahan have not figured heretofore in the news of the rebellion in Dublin.

Dublin is under absolute martial law and is in complete control of the authorities. Saloons are allowed to dispense liquor only between the hours of 2 o'clock and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and drunkenness has almost entirely disappeared in consequence. No civilian is allowed on the streets after 7:30 o'clock in the evening without a pass.

It is believed that all the principals in the rebellion have now been tried.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

VILLA HAS BEEN LOCATED, GEN. PERSHING REPORTS

EL PASO, May 5.—At Gen. Funston's temporary headquarters here it was said this afternoon a message had been received from Gen. Pershing in which he stated that he thought he had located Villa.

Demand Made by President Wilson; New U-Boat Order That Followed

President Wilson's demand upon Germany in his note of April 18: "Unless the Imperial Government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight-carrying vessels, the Government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether."

Germany's acceptance of President Wilson's demands in its note of to-day: "The German Government, guided by this idea, notifies the Government of the United States that German naval forces have received the following orders: 'In accordance with the general principles of VISIT, SEARCH AND DESTRUCTION OF MERCHANT VESSELS recognized by international law, such vessels BOTH WITHIN AND WITHOUT THE AREA DECLARED TO BE A NAVAL WAR ZONE SHALL NOT BE SUNK WITHOUT WARNING, WITHOUT SAVING HUMAN LIVES, UNLESS THE SHIPS ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE OR OFFER RESISTANCE.'

GERMANS DESTROYED 36 AEROPLANES IN APRIL

Official Report Says Enemy Got Twenty-two Aircraft Piloted by Germans.

BERLIN (via wireless to Sayville, L. I.), May 5.—Air fighting was greatly extended on the western front during the month of April, combats between groups and squadrons taking the place of fights between single flyers, the War Office stated to-day in a review of the month's activities. "On the west front in April twenty-six aeroplanes were shot down by our flyers and of these nine were captured by us," said the official statement. "In addition ten army aeroplanes were shot down by anti-aircraft guns. German losses amount to twenty-two aeroplanes. Of these, fourteen were lost in air combats, four failed to return and four were shot down."

Chief Points in German Note Pledging Visit and Search

Germany acquiesces in American demand for strictest observance of international law of visit and search by submarines of freighters as well as passenger carrying ships. Abolishes the naval war zone. Urges America now require Great Britain and allies likewise to cease their illegal methods of warfare. Intimates if America is unable to obtain such pledges from Great Britain and her allies, Germany may return to former submarine methods. Puts acquiescence in American demands on ground of "responsibility" before the forum of the history of mankind "as well as on friendship for America. Bitterly assails Great Britain for repeated violation of laws safeguarding freedom of the seas. Declares German people have been under the impression that while America threatens Germany with a break in relations unless an effective arm of warfare is abandoned, America is "merely protesting" to allies against their illegal acts. Ironically holds American sympathy and humanitarian pleas "not extended with same warmth of feeling" to German people whom Great Britain is avowedly attempting to starve out.

NOTE PLACED BEFORE CABINET; NO BREAK IS NOW EXPECTED

United States Assured in Note That General Principles of Visit and Search Will Be Observed Both Within and Without the Naval War Zone, and That Merchant Vessels Will Not Be Sunk Without Warning or Without Saving Human Lives.

American Government Urged to Insist That British Shall Observe Rules of International Law; If This Object Is Not Attained Germany Reserves the Right to Meet New Situation With Full Liberty of Action; United States Accused of Partiality on the Side of the British.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Within ten minutes after the final—and the vital—paragraphs of the German reply to America's submarine warfare demands had reached Washington President Wilson and his cabinet met to consider the communication.

When the cabinet meeting broke up Secretary Lansing met all inquiries with this reply:

"I cannot discuss it at all at this time." While final decision on the attitude of the American Government waits on the official text, some cabinet members indicated that the German assurances probably would be accepted and that diplomatic relations would not be broken unless the order to submarine commanders was violated and American lives endangered.

The cabinet was in session two hours and a half—the longest meeting held for several months. At the State Department, after the cabinet meeting, it was stated that no hasty action would be taken and that in view of its length and the necessity of digesting it carefully it was improbable that any decision would be reached before next week.

The private view of officials apparently was that the new orders to submarine commanders apparently met the demands of the United States, unless an interpretation were placed on them to lead to attack on merchant vessels armed for defensive purposes.

The general tenor of the German note was considered unsatisfactory. There was some disposition among the President's advisers to believe no drastic steps will be taken unless the new orders to submarine commanders are violated or modified.

As the cabinet members left the White House several indicated the view that the United States would have to wait and see whether the new orders to submarine commanders were carried out.

The fact that Germany requires Great Britain to cease operations which she terms contrary to international law was expected, and at first blush, officials were inclined to accept Germany's request that this Government undertake to bring about such a change as justifiable. It was pointed out that Germany has issued the order that meets the President's contentions.

If Germany later, because the United States fails to bring Great Britain to meet the German contentions, rescinds the orders announced to-day, that will be a new issue for the United States to face. It has no part in the present situation, it was said.

On the other hand some officials believe Germany again has "passed the buck" to the United States, and by the very nature of her reply "put this country on probation," making the successful settlement of the present difficulty entirely dependent upon America's attitude toward Great Britain.

No far as the language of the note is concerned officials are inclined to pass over certain caustic and irrelevant passages as being "for home consumption." Germany's rejection of this country's evidence in the Sussex case, however, is a thorn in the side of optimism. This Government had considered the case against Germany on this point complete.

DISMISSED FROM OFFICE FOR SLURS ON WILSON

Government Employee at Washington Said to Have Called President a Traitor.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Ernest Bruncken, Assistant Registrar in the Copyright Division of the Library of Congress, was dismissed to-day for making statements derogatory to President Wilson and the United States in general. Bruncken, formerly City Attorney of Milwaukee, had been under investigation for ten days, since employees

BERLIN, May 5.—Germany has yielded. Practically every demand made by President Wilson in his note for a complete change in German methods of submarine warfare is conceded in the German reply made public here to-day.

Germany's backdown is made conditional on the success of efforts it urges the United States to make to force Great Britain to observe fully the principles of international law.

Should the steps taken by the Government of the United States not attain the object it desires—to have the laws of humanity followed by all belligerent nations—the German Government would then be facing a new situation in which it must reserve to itself complete liberty of decision. Germany concedes fully President Wilson's contention that in the future no merchant vessel, whether freighter or passenger liner, shall be sunk without warning, either within or without the war zone around the British Isles.

The German Government refuses to admit responsibility for the damaging of the Channel liner Sussex, but declares that should further investigation show that the Sussex was a submarine victim Germany will make full amends.

Germany's backdown is preceded by a sharp arraignment of the Government of the United States, plainly written to appease public anger among the German people on account of the Government's decision to yield to the United States. This arraignment is based largely on the charge that the United States has failed to bring Great Britain to book for violations of international law as outrageous as those charged against Germany's naval forces.

German submarine commanders already have received new orders, meeting in full the demands made by President Wilson. The German Government expresses implicit confidence that these orders will be executed in good faith.

TEXT OF THE GERMAN REPLY TO THE U. S.

Pledges Protection to All Merchant Ships, Abolishes the Naval War Zone, but Insists That U. S. Shall Force the Allies to Also Observe International Law.

BERLIN, May 5 (by wireless, via Sayville, L. I.).—Following is the text of the note of the German Government in reply to the American note in respect to submarine warfare, delivered on Thursday by Gottlieb von Jagow, the Foreign Secretary, to Ambassador Gerard:

"The undersigned, on behalf of the Imperial German Government, has the honor to present to His Excellency, the Ambassador of the United States, Mr. James W. Gerard, the following reply to the note of April 20, regarding the conduct of German submarine warfare.

"The German Government handed over to the proper naval authorities for early investigation the evidence concerning the Sussex, as communicated by the Government of the United States. Judging by the results that the investigation has hitherto yielded, the German Government is alive to the possibility that the ship mentioned in the note of April

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